GEN. METHUEN FIGHTING.

Continued from first page

General White, presumably showing the dispo sition of the Boer forces and the vulnerable

The engineers at Frere Camp have done a good week's work in completing the trestle bridge two hundred feet, and an armored train is now repairing the line in the neighborhood of Chieve-

The news from Cape Colony is not satisfactory from the British point of view. Small outpost skirmishes have occurred at various points, and at Queenstown a quantity of rifles and ammunition, including Dumdum bullets and Martinis, belonging to disloyal Dutch, have been seized. The latest advices from Stormberg indicate that the Boers' position there is exceptionally strong. Reports received at Cape Town from Bloem fontein say everybody has been compelled to do military duty, including Mr. Fraser, the chair-

man of the Volksraad. The Free Staters, is is alleged, have decided not to defend Bioemfontein, as it is not fortified, but to make a stand at Bainsviei, southwest of

Bloemfontein. According to dispatches from Ladysmith excursions are running weekly from Pretoria, bringing numbers of gayly attired Dutch women. who take up points of vantage on the hills and closely scan the proceedings in the town.

Russia is sending General Gurko of the General Staff, as attaché at the Boer head laager. A siege train was shipped to South Africa today from Southampton.

Mrs. Langtry's husband, Hugo Gerald De Bathe, salls for South Africa on December 16. on special service. Mrs. Langtry declares that if she had not made all her American arrangements she would go, too, in the capacity of nurse, or otherwise

THE PRESIDENT ASKED TO MEDIATE.

Washington, Dec. 9 .- Senator Burrows, of Michigan, presented to the President to-day an elaborately prepared petition asking that he tender the good offices of the United States in the settlement of the difficulty between the two South African republics and Great Britain. The petition was signed by a committee representing a large number of Hollanders in Michigan.

TO AID RED CROSS WORK AMONG BOERS. THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE JUST FORMED WILL FORWARD GIFTS THROUGH EUROPEAN

ORGANIZATIONS.

The American Committee to aid Red Cross work the South African War, with special reference to the wounded of both belligerents within the has been formed for the purpose of affording a way by which the gifts of the Amertean people for such work may be forwarded. The ttee has made arrangements, for the pres Cross, an organization already in the field. It will also avail itself of such other means of ac plishing its object as may be devised by the Central Red Cross Committee at Geneva. The Amerkan Committee has received numerous offers from physicians and nurses who have volunteered for service in South Africa, and these it has been compelled to decline, as the committee does not undertake to send either doctors or nurses to South The committee has just received, under date of November 25, a communication from Baron Van Hardenbroeck, which says that the Netherlands Red Cross has sent two ambulances, one of which sailed on October 28 and was directed straight to Pretoria. The second ambulance left Amsterdam on November 25, and is more especially intended for the Orange Free State.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that all the help we send goes under the broad flag of the Red Cross, and is meant for relief to all who need it in the Boer Republics, no matter whether it be Transwaal or Orange Free State. The first ambulance has, besides its chief, who is a doctor himself, five clever surgeons attached to or himself, five clever surgeons attached to nurses, four hospital attendants and a

manager.

The second has its chief (a military doctor), three surgeons, seven nurses and three attendants. We should have liked to have filled out the second ambulance as fully as the first, but the means falled us. We hope, if well supported by outside sits, to be able to supplement according to needs. I may, however, state at once that the needs are great, and that gifts in money are specially welgreat, and that gifts in money are specially wel-comed, as they enable us to send out fortnightly or monthly the necessary supplementary pro-visions, surgical and nutritious. All manner of help is in this case of the utmost importance and will be most gratefully acknowledged.

WAR TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

A HEARING GIVEN BY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL BOYD.

Washington, Dec. 9.-Assistant Attorney General Boyd gave a hearing to-day to John A. Garver and others, representing a committee of the Amerion Bankers' Association, and John J. McCook representing the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and Charles Steele, of the Adams Express Comempanies as brokers under the War Revenue act. he question has been before the Commissioner of hternal Revenue for several months, the bankers sserting that the express companies not only do a large business in domestic exchange, but also in foreign exchange, and under the wording of the War Revenue act are clearly liable to a tax of \$50

Mr. Garver contended that the express companies, or some of them at least, did a large foreign exthate business, and owing to the fact that they had hitherto been exempt from the tax they were mabled to cut rates to an extent which practically dive the banks, and especially those of the intended of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the difference of the new law went into operation the new law into the law. Some time ago Commissioner Wilson rendered a decision in which he held that express companies magged in the business of buying and selling fortiance checks, travellers' checks, cable transfers of money or domestic exchange was not decided, and the whole matter was referred to the Attorney General for an opinion on the questions involved.

Mr. McCook and Mr. Steele asked permission to the briefs, which was granted.

Mr. McCook maintained briefly, however, that if express companies were declared liable to the tax telegraph companies must also be included. Thus about one hindred and four thousand offices of these companies representing largely the business activity and industry of the whole country, would be practically closed to the public. The business men of the country, he said, would not consent to any such heavy restrictions on their methods of coing business. Large areas of the country where banks were few depended almost entirely on the express and telegraph companies for the transmission of funds.

Mr. Boyd said that he would receive briefs any time before January 1 year as brokers. Mr. Garver contended that the express companies,

SQUATTERS DRIVEN FROM GILA RESERVE. Santa Fe. N. M., Dec. 9 (Special).—To-day the Forest Superintendent, W. H. Buntain, began the strict enforcement of the recent order of the Department of the Interior to drive all squatters' Soats and sheep from the Gila Forest Reserve. The Forest Supervisor, M. M. Mulhall, of the Gila Reserve, gathered a large force of rangers at CHf.
Grant County, to begin operations to-day. If he meets any armed opposition he will swear in a force of deputies as large as he deems necessary and will draw upon the small force of soldlers at Fort Bayard, if necessary. The feeling against the Government in depriving hundreds of oid settlers of their homes and means of livelihood when winter is upon them is severe

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Our Christmas display this year comprises very many new novelties and attractive objects of art, of our exclusive importation. A visit of inspection will be greatly appreciated.

Open Evenings, Beginning Monday, Dec. 11th. JAPANESE TRADING CO.,

CHEERFUL WITH A BROKEN NECK.

THE HOD CARRIER TELLS HOW IT HAP-PENED, AND WILL UNDERGO TREATMENT

The case of John Moriarity, the brave hod carrier who, penniless and without friends, hobbled from his boarding house in Dobbs Ferry to St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers, paralyzed and with a broken spine, has attracted the attention of the medical world. Communications poured in on Drs. O'Neill and Tallman all day yesterday from all over the country asking for professional information and a complete history of the remarkable case. When a reporter went in to see the man with the broken neck last night he found a serene old chap beaming from a surrounding of feather pillows, which held him in a somewhat upright position. Upon being asked how he felt the patient answered,

"Oh, just a bit twisted, but still in the swim." Asked for a brief account of his experience, he remarked: "Oh, there isn't much to it. I tried to pass a bricklayer who was at work on a single plank scaffold. I had a hod of bricks on my shoulder, and I overbalanced, bricks and all, and fell about twenty feet, the back of my head striking on the hod. That's all I remembered for two weeks. I woke up after a session of unconsciousness and found myself in a sort of emergency hospital that is kept in Dobbs of unconsciousness and found myself in a sort of emergency hospital that is kept in Dobbs Ferry. A doctor had placed my head in a plaster of paris cast, and I felt as though I was up against a stone wall. I couldn't move my left side, and it seemed as though I had been in a trance. Shortly afterward I got the doctor to remove the plaster of paris, much against his will. I didn't like the idea of posing as statuary. He told me my neck was broken. I left the hospital and went to a boarding house. I began to feel serious pain a few days after, and it kept getting worse. I started for Yonkers at 4 o'clock on Friday morning and reached here about 10:30 o'clock. It was a tough walk, but I know I am in good hands

The patient spoke with apparently little effort The patient spoke with apparently little enortand was very cheerful. The doctors are awaiting developments in his case. If no signs appear for the better they will place him in a plaster of paris cast in the hope of having the broken vertebræ of the spine knit together. If this falls they will open the man's neck and place the bones in position. Moriarity is physically sound. He eats and sleeps well, but his pain is severe.

BALLOT BOX OPENED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTION OF ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS BY STUFFING THE BOX.

Philadelphia Dec. 3.-The Commissioner appoint to open the ballot box used in the Thirteenth Division of the Seventh Ward at the November election completed his work to-day. A number of men are now under ball charged with conspiracy to stuff this box and make fraudulent returns from that division. The defendants include Deputy that division. The detendants include Deputy Coroner Samuel Salter, of this city; Lieutenant Rodgers, of the Capitol Police, Washington; Clar-ence Meeser, in the copyright department of the Library of Congress, and George Kirkland, of Washington. Both the latter acted as election of-

Washington. Both the latter acted as election officers.

This is the first time in this city that a ballot
box has been opened and the contents examined
for the purpose of assisting the District Attorney
to make a presentment to the Grand Jury. Counsel
for Salter, Meeser and Rodgers made a vigorous
protest against unsealing the ballots, but was overruled by the Court, and to-day they were opened
and the number of each one recorded. The vote
as returned by the election officers showed James
S. Barnett, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, 332; William T. Creasy (Dem.), 5.

Kirkland, who, it was subsequently discovered,
was acting as agent for a newspaper in order to
unearth suspected fraud stated at a recent magistrate's hearing that he and a gang of repeaters
came here from Washington under Rodgers's leadter put 200 ballots in the box before the polls opened
and inserted on the voting check list the names
of fictitious persons, some who had not voted and
others dead or no longer residents of the division.
The object of the District Attorney in unsealing the
ballots is to call those whose names appear on the
list as having voted.

NEW-MEXICAN LAND SCHEME.

TO IRRIGATE A LARGE TRACT FROM THE MIM-BRES RIVER, BUILD A TOWN AND

CREATE A SUMMER RESORT.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 9 (Special) .- A. R. Burkdoll and Mr. Spalding, president of the Bicycle Trust, representing the Chicago Land and Improvement Company, have acquired fifty thousand acres of Grant County, and intend to acquire fifty thousand acres more in that region for the purpose of a grand irrigation and colonization scheme. price paid was \$3 an acre for the first fifty thou-

price paid was \$3 an acre for the first fifty thousand acres, while the purchase of the other fifty thousand acres is conditional on the Legislature being willing to accept the price.

The syndicate is willing to pay the proceeds to the reservoir fund of the Territory, while the proceeds from the first sale go to the school fund of the Territory. The land bought is fertile to an extraordinary degree, and only needs water to turn it into a blooming paradise. The water of the Mimbres will be stored in immense reservoirs and led to the land by means of an immense irrigation system. A town site will be laid out on the railroad from Silver City to Deming, and at Hudson Hot Springs a great summer resort will be opened. The land will be taken up by settlers, who will till 169 acres or less each.

SAYS NO MAN IS HONEST.

A BROOKLYN LAWYER'S SPICY CONTROVERSY WITH CONGRESSMAN DRIGGS.

"I don't pretend to be honest-no man is, and a lawyer cannot be." is the astonishing statement made by Eugene V. Brewster in Brooklyn yester-It caused considerable comment last night. Mr. Brewster, who was at the head of the \$1 Bryan dinner given last year, had stated that Congress-Driggs, May and Fitzgerald were at one time ready to vote for free silver. The Congressmen immediately denied the statement, and yesterday Mr. Brewster upheld his original statement in rather spicy article. His attack was especially bitter against Mr. Driggs, who, he declares, gave him personal assurance that he (Driggs) would uphold Bryan's cause.

"Either Mr. Driggs or I," says Mr. Brewster, "is guilty of a deliberate, premeditated, unwarranted, unnecessary, selfish, reckless falsehood. It is due that discredit and dishonor be placed where it be-

longs." Mr. Brewster quotes Augustus C. Fischer, Ex-Supervisor, in upholding his contention that Mr. Driggs had said that he had been "humbugged into anti-Chicago platformism." In speaking further as to his interview with Mr. Driggs, Mr.

ther as to his interview with air. Drisse, and Brewster says:

"He said everything to make us believe that he was greatly in favor of Mr. Bryan. I think he was then sincere. I should hate to believe he was not. I have some respect for a liar, but none for a liar, but none for a lypocrite. I have been accused of many things in my brief career, but never of being a hypocrite. I don't pretend to be honest—no man is, and a lawyer cannot be—but I do say that if a man should give out the statement I gave out yesterday affecting a Congressman, and there should be no truth in it, he should be severely dealt with."

SOUTHERN MILLS TO ADVANCE WAGES.

NEW-ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS PLEASED AT THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Boston, Dec. 3.-New-England cotton manufacturers are greatly pleased at the announcement from Augusta, Ga., that the cotton manufacturers of that city are to raise the wages of their 8,000 employes January 1, as this is regarded as an indication that other mill men of the South will also take action on the question. Manufacturers in the North with few exceptions now have granted an North with few exceptions now have granted an advance, and the step has been taken in spite of the knowledge that if wages in the South remained unchanged New-England manufacturers would be placed at a decided disadvantage. The news from Georgia, therefore, is welcome intelligence to Northern manufacturers.

It is estimated that by January 1 from 140,000 to 150,000 cotton mill operatives in the North will be working under an advance of wages, and that the advance in the South will bring the total in the United States to above 160,000.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In a recent note in The Tribune on the Ford collection in the New-York Public Library, reference was made to the library's unusually complete collection of original editions of documents of the Ist and 11d Congresses of the United States A list of these documents now appears in the November "Bulletin" of the library, which contains also a list of works on South Africa, covering thirty-three pages. Other matters of particular interest in American history, are the publication lar interest in American history, are the publication of the "Memorial on New-Mexico in 1626," by Alonso de Benavides, in translation, and the notice of some recent accessions, such as the important transcripts of the unpublished material in the British Public Records office, on Provincial troops and Loyalists in the Revolution, and forty volumes of Richmond newspapers (1806-14).

Further and noteworthy additions to the library are three folio volumes, published by the Imperial are three folio volumes, published by the Imperial Austrian Commercial Museum, containing plates on Oriental carpets (printed on white slik) and Oriental carpets (print

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

GOVERNOR TO APPOINT A COMMISSION TO PREPARE THEM.

DECISION REACHED AT A CONFERENCE BE-TWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND MESSRS. PLATT AND ODELL - OTHER

MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The most important result of the conference which Governor Roosevelt had yesterday with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was a decision to have general amendments to the charter of this city prepared by a commission to be appointed by the Governor, and not by committees of the Legislature. This decision was arrived at after several hours of earnest discussion. Senator Platt has been in favor of amending the city charter in several ways with as little loss of time as possible at the coming session of the Legislature. His plan was understood to be to agree upon amendments and jam them through as the charter itself was jammed through the Senate and Assembly. His agreement to the plan for appointing a commission to recommend charter changes may be regarded as a concession to the Governor, who has been in favor of the plan for a long time.

Governor Roosevelt went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 8 o'clock yesterday morning to have breakfast with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell, and they talked together until nearly noon. Then the Governor went to have luncheon with Captain F. Norton Goddard and Jacob A. Riis at the Century Club. The Governor and Senator Platt declined to talk about their conference, leaving Mr. Odell to tell what had happened. Mr. Odell said that nearly all the time had been taken up in talking over charter amendments and the best way to have them prepared. The Governor was in favor of having the amendare unquestioned and who are not office holders. The Governor advocated such a commission on the ground that amendments to the charter ought to be prepared by men who would not be accused of partisanship in politics. He was ready to admit that such a commission might want more time than politicians would require to prepare charter changes, and that amendments prepared by the commission might not get before the Legislature at the coming

It was agreed that general amendments to the charter should be prepared by such a commission, and that the Governor should have the appointment of the commission, but it was agreed also that certain amendments re-garded as urgent and important might be passed by the Legislature at the coming session. one such proposed amendment will shorten the term of the Mayor to two years. Another will abolish one branch of the Municipal Assembly, Another will make changes in the Board of Education. The amendments to be passed at the coming session of the Legislature probably will be prepared by the Assembly Committee on Cities, and based upon the report of the Maget. Cities, and based upon the report of the Mazet Investigating Committee. There was some discussion of Assembly com-mittee chairmanships, but no announcement was

made concerning them, because Speaker Nixon will not name the chairmen of committees until after he is re-elected Speaker. It is believed to be certain, however, that Assemblyman Otto Kelsey, of Livingston County, will be the next chairman of the Committee on Cities.

There was also some discussion of judicial appointments. It was agreed that J. Warren Houghton, County Judge of Saratoga County, will be appointed Justice of the Supreme Court to serve out the unexpired term of the late Justice Putnam. The Governor has to designate three or four Justices of the Supreme Court to act as a auxiliary Court of Appeals and there

three or four Justices of the Supreme Court to act as an auxiliary Court of Appeals, and there are scores of applicants for the positions.

There was talk over the selection of men for appointment to State offices which are to be vacant before long, but there was no agreement upon any candidate. Mr. Odell said yester ay that there had been no decision as to an appointment of a State Superintendent of Insurance to succeed Louis F. Payn, whose term of office will expire in February. The politicians have understood that the Governor would like to put a new man in Mr. Payn's place, but that Mr. Payn has obtained so many pledges of support among the Republican State Senators that the Governor cannot get the Senate to confirm the appointment of any man for the office except Mr. Payn. Senator Platt is said not to be uniform and the succession of the sights.

IN PARIS THEY WERE MOBBED AS ENGLISHED IN PARIS THE Mr. Payn. Senator Platt is said not to be un-willing to have Mr. Payn reappointed to office. Mr. Odell would not admit yesterday that he and Senator Platt had tried to induce the Gov-

ernor to reappoint Mr. Payn.

Police legislation at the coming session of the

Police legislation at the coming session of the Legislature was not discussed much at the conference Senator Platt and the Governor were agreed that there should be no attempt by the Republican organization to pass a State constabulary bill.

Governor Roosevelt dined last evening with Louis Stern, at No. 993 Fifth-ave. Among the other guests at the dinner were Senator Platt, Mr. Odell, Justice Werner, of the Supreme Court, and ex-Justice Cohen. It had been the intention of the Governor to return to Albany on the Empire State Express this morning, but he said yesterday afternoon that he might remain in the city until to-morrow morning.

STATE CONTROL OF THE POLICE. PROFESSOR GOODNOW, ALTHOUGH FAVORING THE

PLAN, IS OPPOSED TO A CONSTABULARY

BILL AT PRESENT, HE TELLS GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB C.

Good Government Club C had a dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel. There were thirty present, including Horace E. Deming, Assemblyman-elect Perez M. Stewart, Isaac H. Klein, Wheeler H. Peckham and Oswald G. Villard. John Jay Chappresided. The subject for discussion was State Control of the Police Force," but with the exception of Professor Frank J. Goodnow none of the speakers spoke to the subject. Controller Coler and Mr. Stewart frankly admitting their lack of

knowledge. Professor Goodnow was the first speaker. He spoke of the benefits of State supervision, illustrating by the State Board of Charities, State Superintendency of Instruction, and the improvement the condition of the pauper insane since they went under State control. Judging from the experience of foreign countries, he said, the absolute local control of the police had never been a success. He did not favor an absolute control by the State, but suggested State supervision, with power to compel the enforcement of State laws where the local authorities neglect them. He added:

In the present condition of public opinion I would not support a State constabulary bil, but I believe there should be a State supervision either by the Governor or by a commission; that the local boards should report to such commission, and that such commission should have power to supplement the local police activity.

Controller Coler began his talk by declaring his inability to discuss the question at issue. He re-minded his hearers that under the constitution of minded his hearers that under the constitution of the State, no matter how New-York City may grow, it can never have adequate representation in the Legislature to protect the interests of the city, and consequently it is a serious question how safe it would be for the city to acquiesce in State interference. The only thing he said about police matters was that he believed in a single headed commission, the Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor and to be held strictly responsible.

HAFFEN BELIEVES IN HOME RULE.

Louis F. Haffen, president of the Borough of The Bronx, having been asked by Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Investigating Committee, for his views on what modification of the city charter should be made regarding the borough presidents, has sent a long reply to Mr. Moss, the gist of which is that in his opinion the borough divisio which is that in his opinion the borough divisions should be retained, and some borough officer clothed with more power than the present borough presidents have in the matter of local improvements should be provided for, in order that too great a centralization of power may be avoided. Mr. Haffen thinks that public improvements in each borough should be controlled absolutely by the local authorities, and that all borough Commissioners should be elective and be removable by the Mayor only for substantial cause, after charges made and a hearing had.

THE POPE CONVALENCENT.

F. O. MATTHIESSEN TO RETIRE

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ONE OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF THE BREAK IN SUGAR STOCK.

F. O. Matthlessen has written a letter to th directors of the American Sugar Refining Com pany, advising them of his purpose not to stand for re-election as a member of the Board at the annual meeting in January. The announcement of this fact yesterday was one of the leading causes of the heavy break in the price of Sugar stock, which lost 81/2 per cent during the day closing at 1391/2, the lowest figure reached Wall Street taking Mr. Matthlessen's retirement from the Sugar company as indicative of a culmination of serious dissensions in the management of that corporation, and as likely to be followed by the appearance of Mr. Matthiessen in the refining field as an active antagonist of the trust. In the sugar trade, however, the news of Mr. Matthiessen's step was received with little surprise. He has been practically out of the Board for a long time, and only recently he returned to this city from a trip around the world, which had taken nearly a year, prior to his departure on which trip, it is said, he had sold all his Sugar holdings.

Mr. Matthlessen came to this country from Germany when a young man, and about thirtyfive years ago organized the F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers Sugar Refining Company, of Jersey City. When the American Sugar Refining Company was formed, in 1887, Mr. Matthiessen's company was merged in it, and he himself be came a director, and was made chairman of the Manufacturing Committee of the Board. John Jourgensen, who had been associated in business with Mr. Matthlessen in the Jersey City refinery, became buyer of raw sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company, but severed his connection with the company two or three years later, in consequence, it is said, of a disagreement with H. O. Havemeyer.

A similar disagreement, it is reported in Wall Street, was the cause of the retirement of John E. Searles as an officer and director of the sugar company, and friends of Mr. Matthiessen yesterday attributed the litter's action to a difference of opinion, arising more than a year ago, with President Havemeyer regarding the management of the Matthiessen refinery. Mr. Matthiessen, however, it was added, considered himself entitled to a rest from business cares, and there was little or no probability that he would start a new refinery in opposition to the American Sugar Refining Company, although it was said to be not unlikely that he might lend his counsel and financial support to one of the independent refineries now in operation. He is also largely interested in the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, of which his nephew, C. H. Matthiessen, is president.

Concerning the trade war, representatives of the independent refiners said yesterday that a settlement was just as remote as ever. Several of them believed that the output of their refineries for the coming year would be larger than ever before, although admitting that president recognition. Street, was the cause of the retirement of John

of them believed that coming year would be larger fineries for the coming year would be larger than ever before, although admitting that prestrain ever before, although admitting that prestrains the coming year would be larger than ever before, although admitting that prestrains the coming year would be larger than ever before, although a few profit impossible. The fineries for the coming year would be larger than ever before, although admitting that present rates make a fair profit impossible. The refinery of the Artickle company resumed operations a fortnight ago, after a brief suspension, during which new and expensive machinery was installed. The Mollenhauer refinery has also increased its facilities, and the National refinery is preparing to that end, so that it is estimated that the total output of these three independent refineries will aggregate about 2,500 barrels a day. John Arbuckle is reported to have told one of his agents recently that his firm was not making any money at this time, but that it intended to refine sugar if only to supply its present customers.

The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company besides Mr. Matthlessen, are H. O. Havemeyer, Charles H. Senff, Lowell M. Palmer, John Mayer, W. B. Thomas and John E. Parsons.

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN EUROPE.

IN PARIS THEY WERE MOBBED AS ENGLISHMEN AND IN ENGLAND THEY WERE TAKEN FOR BOERS.

Lishmen And In England They were to board the American Line steamship St. Louis. They left Manila on October 7 and came by way of the Suez Canal. The 1st Tennessee was the first regiment of volunteers to go ashore at Hollo, Cebu. When the regiment was ordered to San Francisco to be mustered out Lleutenant Stacker and his party decided to go home the other way to see some of the sights.

From Marseilles they went to Paris, with the intention of enjoying themselves. Their disappoint-

From Marseilles they went to Paris, with the intention of enjoying themselves. Their disappointment was keen on being greeted at the station by hissing crowd. They then started down the street, with the crowd following at their heels. By dint of rapid walking they shook off the first mob, but as soon as they stopped to look around another throng began to gather. In the Boulevard Montmartre there was almost a riot, and some one began to throw stones. At this critical moment a German reporter stepped up and asked the Tennessecans if they were Englishmen As soon as the mob-learned the truth it dispersed.

In England the Lieutenant and his comrades were taken for Boers. Their beards had grown to considerable length, and as they passed along the considerable length, and as they passed along the street it was no rare occurrence for some street arab to yell out, "Get on to the blooming Boers."

Lieutenant Stacker spoke freely yesterday of the situation in the Philippines.

The backbone of the rebellion is broken." he said, "but fighting will go on for a long time to come. It will be a guerilla warfare, in which the Filippino takes a special delight. It is his nature to strike and then run.

"The dry season, which has now began, will make it possible for the American troops to track the rebels down to their holes, but it won't do any good to catch Aguinaldo. He is nothing but a figurehead.

rebels down to their holes. The talk about anti-imperialism is confined to some old men who have stayed here at home and know no more of the war in the Philippines than they read in the newspapers. The soldiers stand by the Administration to a man. To be sure they have suffered hardships, but they did it cheerfully. Two hundred men out of the five hundred in our regiment re-enlisted, although 2 per cent of the regiment were sick with dysentery and fever, three died from smallpox and many more perished whose names will never be known. It is true that the official death list often fails to include the names of all the men who die.

"Otia is doing the best he can, but he is not at all popular with the soldiers. They call him "the old hen' and Grandmother Otis." I think, however, he has nearly brought things to a standstill."

The other members of the party are Sergeant E. W. Rollow, Sergeant Boyd Johnson, Sergeant E. W. Rollow, Sergeant Boyd Johnson, Sergeant L. Drane and C. Stacker, J. N. Randle, J. C. Kendrick and J. H. Tate, privates.

THE MAINE NEARLY READY.

COLONEL BAKER SAYS SHE WILL PROBABLY SAIL FOR SOUTH AFRICA ON DECEMBER 18.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania arrived yesterday, having on board 229 cabin and 229 steerage passengers. Among the cabin passengers were W. Rathbone Bacon, Edwin A. Booth, Lady Bowyer, C. Bryant, Frank Cheney, Jr., A. P. Clark, George F. Crane, Walter Phelps Dodge, C. B. Flynn, W. Cameron Grant, Robert T. Knowlton, Baroness De Pallandt, J. E. Quaintance and Dr. Edwin L. Wood. Another passenger was Colonel Bernard N. Baker, president of the Atlantic Transport Line, who has been in England arranging for the departure of the hospital ship Maine. The Maine was given over to the British government by the Atlantic Transport Line. Colonel Baker said:
"The Maine will be ready to sail from London for

"The Maine will be ready to sail from London for South Africa about December 18. The ship will thereafter make trips between England and South African ports for the purpose of aiding and caring for the wounded in the Transvaal campaign. The interest in the war is intense throughout England. The dearth of news only makes the people the more furious. The general opinion, however, is that, although the English troops are doing some magnificent fighting, they have been injudiciously sacrificed at times. rificed at times.
"Our new ships, the Minneapolis and the Minnehaha, which are now being built in England, will
be ready for service some time in February."
These ships are of 13,000 tons capacity each, and
are larger than the Cymric, of the White Star

THE COURSE OF STOCKS. The industrials and other of the more speculative stocks had another bad day yesterday,

the market railled to some extent on the publica-tion of the bank statement, which proved to be much less unfavorable than had been rumored. Bugar had the largest decline, 8% per cent, the news of Mr. Matthiessen's retirement as a director of the company being largely the cause of the loss. Rome, Dec. 2.—The Pope, who it was announced a few days ago was suffering from a heavy cold and experienced some difficulty in breathing, has completely recovered his usual health.

OPERATION ON SIGNOR CRISPI'S EYES.

Rome, Dec. 2.—Signor Crispi was operated on at Naples to-day for cataract. The final operation will be performed a fortnight hence.

of the company being largely the cause of the loss, Steel and Wire preferred at 78½, a loss of 1½ per cent. Steel Hoop preferred at 78½, a loss of 2½ per cent. Continental Tobacco common lost 1%, and the preferred 2½. Metropolitan Street Railway sold down to 182, closing at 183½, a net loss of 4½ per cent. New-York Air Brake lost 3 points; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2½, and Rubber preferred, 2 points.



Gifts for Children.

A walk through our store will probably be the easiest way to solve the problem of what to get for the Children's Christmas. Here are just a few illustrations:

DRESSY APRONS, made of fine lawn, waist trimmed of the hemstitched ruffles, insertion and ribbon, 4 to 10 yrs.,

GIRLS' MACKINTOSHES, navy blue double-faced loth, detachable cape with velvet collar. A most accepta-le present, \$2.50. BABIES' SILK SACQUES, quilted and tufted, to be worn under outdoor wraps, white, pink, or blue, A dainty present for "the baby." 6 mos. to 3 yrs., \$3.75 & \$4.00.

INFANTS' CARRIAGE BOOTS, fine felt, fur trimmed, CHILDREN'S ROMEO SLIPPERS, red felt, fur trim med, 6 to 10½, \$1.00; 11 to 2, \$1.25; 2½ to 7, \$1.40. DRESS SUIT CASES for boys, sole leather, finished with brass locks and catches, \$4.75.

NECKWEAR for boys, in Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands and Ascots, in a variety of rich colorings, and light effects for dress wear, 30c., 48c. & 98c. HANDKERCHIEFS, plain hematitched, embroidered and initial, for boys and girls; also in fancy boxes, 25c., 48c., 65c. & \$1.00 a box.

CHILDREN'S JEWELRY, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Connecting Stude, Baby Pins, in new designs.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SILK MUFFLERS, white and all the newest and richest colors and designs, \$1.00 to \$1.65.

Connecting Studs, Baby Pins, in new designs.

UMBRELLAS, in an endiese variety, from the sturdy School Umbrella at 65c., to fine sitks, in cardinal, royal blue and navy, pearl and silver deposit handles, at 55.60.

PRETTY WHITE APRONS, fine lawn, hemstitched uffle, headed by insertion through which ribbons are route, headed by insertion through which ribbons are route, also navy with dots, 6 to 18 yrs., \$4.75.

FURS, Collarettes, Clusters, Stoles, Muffs and Sets, in all the fashionable furs, correct style and proper shapes, for children and misses; White Thibet Sets, 84.25; Imi-tation Chinchilla Rets, 83.50. CHILDREN'S GLOVES, fine ribbed wool, long wrist, white, red, navy, brown and black, 47c. per pair; Kid and Mocha Gloves, lined and unlined, \$1.00 & \$1.25.

BOYS' HOUSE COATS, Elderdown and fancy flannel, \$1.50 to \$6.75.

CHILDREN'S RUBBER BOOTS, Spring heels, extra high cut, \$2.00 to \$2.50. BOYS' AND YOUTHS' RUBBER BOOTS, "8 King," and extra high, hip length, according to size style, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Also, a carefully selected and very attractive assortment of Toys, Dolls, Books and Games, for children of all ages-at low

60-62 West 23d Street.

MR. WHALEN PROTESTS.

ASKS THE GOVERNOR TO WITHHOLD AP-PROVAL OF THE ASTORIA GRANT UNTIL THE COURTS CAN PASS ON IT.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent to Governor Roosevelt a vigorous letter of protest against the action of the State Land Board in granting to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company sixteen acres of land under water for ew thousand dollars. The Governor is asked to keep back his signature from the grant of land until the courts have time to dispose of the legal objections Mr. Whalen is preparing to raise.

Many New-Yorkers have been surprised at the

ction of the Land Board, and have been declaring that the grant of land under water to the As toria company will be without adequate considera-tion. It is the talk among the politicians that there ing session to give to the Astoria company the right to construct a tunnel under the East River and supply gas to Manhattan Borough. Governor Roosevelt has declined to talk on the subject, he is believed by many of the politicans to favor Following is the letter of the Corporation Coun-

that the issuance of a grant would conflict with the rights of the city, or would be otherwise injurious to the public interests, that then and in that event the Land Commissioners were ousted of the right to make any such grant.

This view of the law is borne out not only by the section of the charter to which I have referred, and in the recent decision of Judge Merwin in the Whittemore case, but it is manifest that this is so from the so-cailed "introductory" of the very distinguished gentlemen charged with the task of preparing the charter, which will be found in Ash's edition of the charter at pages 136 and 138, in which they say:

"The charter has been constructed upon the principle that it is expedient to give the city all the power necessary to conduct its own affairs.

"Similar protective principles are applied to the water front and waters constituting the harbor of New-York. The charter recognizes the harbor as the parent of the city's present greatness and of her commercial supremacy now and in the future. The charter proposed gives to the city, subject to vested private rights, which have been carefully protected, the control of the entire water front, and of lands under water everywhere within the city, so far as necessary to secure and develop the commerce, foreign and domestic, of the city."

The city's position, however, has not received recognition by the Land Commissioners. They have yielded to the applications of this private corporation, and the latter is about to receive a gift from the State, upon the payment of the mere pittance. I have suggested, of lands under water which belong to the city, and which in the distant future, if not in the near future, would hamper and cripple the commercial interests of the city, which have been intrusted to the management of the Board of Docks and Ferries.

I desire to raise my protest against this gross ourrage, and have already verified a complaint in an action about to be commenced to test the validity of the Land Commissioners' action, but I am appr

ALBANY DISCUSSES THE GRANT. WHALEN'S LETTER INJECTS NEW INTER-EST INTO THE SUBJECT.

Albany, Dec. 9 (Special).-The news that Corporation Counsel Whalen of New-York had written a letter to Governor Rooseveit requesting him not to issue a patent to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company conveying a grant of land under water at Astoria amounting to sixteen and one-half acres for \$3,906 until he could bring a suit here enjoining the Land Board from making such a grant was received here with much interest to-

night. The Land Board will not meet again here until Wednesday next, and the patent has not yet been issued, Governor Roosevelt being absent. State Engineer Bond also said at Thursday's meeting of the Land Board, when the grant was made to the Astoria company, that it must be understood that the terms of the grant might be changed at the succeeding meeting of the Board, Attorney General Davies subsequently said that he was not aware that any changes might be made in the terms of the grant except in its wording. change in the wording of such documents, however, is sometimes important.

The firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, as represented here by Mr. Soley and Mr. Bonner, pretended to be dissatisfied with the terms of the
grant on Thursday. Why they should be dissatisfied is a mystery, since the restrictions upon the
grant are not of much importance. As worded, it
would seem that if within five years the Astoria
company makes even the most trivial improvements to the State's property at Astoria, the land
will legally become its own beyond dispute. It is
not anticipated, therefore, that Tracy, Boardman

A Platt will make any objections to the patent
being issued to them just as it is now worded.
Besides, it obtains sixteen and one-half acres of
land for the small sum of \$200 sn acre. Any prolonged public discussion of this matter might lead
to the members of the Land Board increasing the
price.

In the opinion of able lawyers no court would attif he should choose to decline to perform this act
on the ground that the interests of the State had
not been protected by the Land Board. The Govnot been protected by the Land Board. The Govnot been protected by the Land Board. The Govsource of income to the State be preserved. sented here by Mr. Soley and Mr. Bonner, pre-tended to be dissatisfied with the terms of the

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ernor years ago was a member of the Land Board, and took an active part in its affairs. Latterly he has merely attested its acts by signing the patents it issues. It would seem that the Governor still has some responsibility, therefore, for the acts of the Board, for he signs its documents. Governor Roosevelt, moreover, on October 27 suggested to the Land Board that in future these

lands of the State under water should be leased instead of being sold. The Land Board has absolute authority to lease the lands, but it has chosen not to impose this restriction upon Tracy. Board-